

A NEWSPAPER FOR  
CIVIC PRIDE, THE HOME,  
A GREATER TULSA

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## AMERICA WELCOMES PERSHING HOME

### DEMOCRATS JOIN SENATE DEMAND ON RESERVATION

Simmons Says Concessions Must Be Made to Ratify Pact.

### EXPECTS COMPROMISE

Efforts Are Being Made to Reach Agreement on Peace Treaty.

### PRESIDENT IS ANSWERED

Pointdexter Would Substitute Lincoln's Word for League.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Marked indications of a compromise in the controversy over reservation to the league of nations came today from both democratic and republican sources after Republican leader Lodge had announced that the treaty would be reported to the senate Wednesday and probably taken up for consideration next Monday.

Probably the most important development of the day was a statement by the senate by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, prominent in administration leadership, declared some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification. Although conceding the necessity of some of the latter reservations, Senator Simmons said he was suggesting a compromise on "conservative reservations of an interpretative character."

Dr. Miller.

Republican senators continued efforts to compromise differences over a reservation to article 10 of the league covenant. Senators McCombs, North Dakota; Kellogg, Minnesota; and Lamm, Wisconsin, all said to have drafted suggestions for reservations which were discussed privately today in lengthy caucus conferences.

Senator Pointdexter, republican, Washington, in a two-hour address in the senate today, replied to statements of President Wilson in his speech making tour. Several republican senators, made statements in support of the president, while others prepared to reply soon to Mr. Wilson from the senate floor.

Referring to the president's "challenge to league opponents to 'pull up or shut up,'" Senator Pointdexter said the substitute for the league offered by his opponents was the "question of independence and the league government by and for the people."

Troops to Siberia.

In reply to the president's declaration that the league would not use American soldiers abroad, Mr. Pointdexter called attention to the sending of American troops to Siberia and the reported plans to send others to Russia and Armenia.

With interest centered in the reservation controversy, considerable significance was attached by republicans to Senator Simmons' statement, although he disclaimed directly that he spoke for the president.

Republican leaders, however, noted Senator Simmons' statement as a frank concession that the treaty could be ratified without reservations.

Senator Lodge declined to proclaim how the senate would require ratification of the treaty. It will be considered article by article, he said, and the first amendment, he said, would probably be that providing for equality of rank between the United States and Great Britain.

The majority report of the committee on the treaty is said to be a compromise, comprising about 150 words including text of all proposed amendments and reservations.

The minority report also is under consideration, but the time of its presentation has not been determined.

Senator Simmons, prominent in administration leadership, read a statement of his position.

I am in favor of and will actively vote for the treaty and the league covenant as it was originally proposed by the president, without amendment or reservation, he said.

I agree with the president—that it contains nothing that would jeopardize our national interests. It should be ratified without further delay.

But after a study of the situation I am convinced that some concessions must be made.

Senator Simmons said he was "not opposed" to some of the reservations proposed by the republican majority of the foreign relations committee which he regarded as "eliminating some of the main provisions of the league covenant."

Senator Crockett Head.

Dr. H. C. Head, Sept. 8.—(Special to the Tulsa Daily World.)—The speaker of the House of Representatives, Charles D. Smith, arrived in Tulsa today at the home of the speaker.

### THE WEATHER

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 8.—Maximum 90, minimum 65, wind south, clear.

OKLAHOMA, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday partly cloudy.

LOUISIANA, Tuesday partly cloudy, Wednesday generally fair.

MISSISSIPPI, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

EAST TEXAS, Tuesday and Wednesday generally fair, showers in south.

WEST TEXAS, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

NEW MEXICO, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

ARIZONA, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

UTAH, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

NEVADA, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

IDAHO, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

WYOMING, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

NEBRASKA, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

KANSAS, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

MISSOURI, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

ILLINOIS, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

INDIANA, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

OHIO, Tuesday generally fair, Wednesday generally fair.

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### PRESIDENT SEES PRO-GERMANISM AGAINST TREATY

Says Element Is Again Lifting Its Head in Country

### "ISSUE IS CLEAN-CUT"

Would Make Possible Again What Huns Tried to Do.

### SPEAKS AT SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

Heads Parade and Talks to 8,000 Persons at the Coliseum.

SIOUX FALLS, Sept. 8.—Declaring that pro-Germanism again had lifted its head in our country, President Wilson declared in an address here tonight that every element of chaos was being stirred up by "unscrupulous hands" placed on the world's affairs.

"I want to tell you," said the president, that within the last two weeks, the pro-German element in the United States again has lifted its head.

The element saw a chance, he said, by keeping their nation out of the league of nations to make possible again what Germany had tried to do in the great war. It was a clean-cut issue, Mr. Wilson declared, between this new order of the German order.

Declaring the peace treaty provision for an international labor conference would give labor a new bill of rights, the president declared the treaty was a "chastening man's treaty" in the sense that it was a treaty drawn up for the benefit of the world's people.

The political settlements themselves said the president, were made for the people's interest. He asserted that the document laid down forever the principle that no treaty ever should be governed except by the people who lived there wanted it.

That is an absolute reversal of history, said the president, "and it is in the league of nations." High taxes, a large standing army, and a "military government" would be required, he said, if the United States should follow the advice of some men of "sound of heart."

Choice Defined.

"Your choice," said Mr. Wilson, "is between a league of nations and a military government. I have told you what I mean by Germanism—laying a whip on your shoulders."

When the president added that something had been "called an 'idiot,' someone 'sounded good' and the crowd cheered."

The crowd was "a mass of people between capital and labor, said the president, was for them to refuse to discuss their differences. He said he could not understand how a man could refuse to discuss his case with the law, or how a man could refuse to discuss his case with the law.

According to the speaker information received by the police department from Granddames, Welcher is wanted there on the charge of murder. He is wanted on the charge of murder.

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### Germans Not Long in Finding Out American Doughboy Is World's Finest Soldier--Pershing

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—"The American doughboy is the finest soldier in the world and it didn't take the Germans long to find it out," declared General Pershing in an interview granted newspaper men today at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We boasted a little probably of the peculiar qualities of the American fighting man but his aggressive, initiative and devotion as a member of the American expeditionary forces gives us every right to be proud of him," the commander said.

"I suppose it is because the way the American boy is raised, due to the fact that he is encouraged to develop his initiative and that he feels at any crisis of his life that he is master of his own destiny."

Still in Service.

The interview brought about in the hope that the general might be willing to express his views upon such subjects as the league of nations, the situation in Europe, and in Mexico, what he intended doing when he entered civil life, when he expected to retire from the army, and similar questions.

He was asked a direct question, shaking all around and a remark by General Pershing that all such topics were "taboo."

"I am still on duty," he said. "It is a pleasant duty, but very strenuous." The general had just finished lunch after a little rest to refresh himself after the arduous hours of the morning and he said that while he was glad to meet all the newspaper men he could answer only such questions as properly came within the range of his profession.

The question was asked: "Crowning Achievement."

"General, what do you consider the crowning achievement of your service abroad?" to which he replied: "Cutting the German lines at Sedan on November 6."

"Was that a more difficult operation than cutting the Hindenburg line?" he was asked.

"Cutting the Hindenburg line was a start toward cutting the line at Sedan. It was hard to tell what might have become of it under different circumstances. It followed the final effort of the Germans to force their way through, but their armies were beaten before they started."

"General, you have a few words about General Koch?"

"Marshal Koch," he replied apologetically, "is a very great strategist."

A question was asked as to his impressions up on his departure for France 22 months ago and his return, to which he replied:

Homecoming Different.

"When we left the day was foggy. We could not see the statue of liberty. There were no bells ringing, no whistles (except for horns blowing, and no ships gayly displaying their flags."

"I don't think we had better get into European affairs at all."

As to affairs in Mexico, General Pershing declined to talk, saying he was too busy overseas to read about it.

In conclusion he was asked whether he proposed appearing before the house military affairs committee in answer to which he said he had not been invited.

He said he would go to Washington after the parade of the First division here next Monday, after which he intended starting for Europe, Mr. Pershing's home.

His voice trembled with emotion as he responded to the greetings extended by Secretary of the War, Baker in his own behalf and that of the president, as well as the welcoming addresses of representatives of the senate and house, the state and city.

As his car passed slowly through the cheering throngs and that of the city hall, General Pershing attempted in vain to maintain his composure. At first he replied to cheers with the stiff salute which military etiquette demands, but he was soon carried away by the storm of applause which swept in great gusts about him. Rising to his feet, he waved his cap about his head with a boyish gesture which told more deeply he was stirred, while the grim lines of his bronzed face broke into a smile which was as infectious as it was rare.

A Proud Moment.

It was a proud moment for the great American soldier, but a proud moment also for the city of New York, which he had come to lead down Fifth avenue at the head of the First division of the regular army the first time in the last to leave victory in the first battle ever fought on European soil by American soldiers.

Surrounded by comrades, humbler in station, but who had offered their all just as freely in the cause of liberty, General Pershing stood up on his deck with the famous "Come on, boys," which he had heard so often in the past.

These shouts were heard by the crowd and the crowd was so excited that it was difficult to hear the general's words. The general's words were heard by the crowd and the crowd was so excited that it was difficult to hear the general's words.

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